

measures for arrestees who fail pre-trial drug tests" and "encourage States to adopt and implement the same policies"

The Justice Department found that pre-trial and post-trial drug testing in the criminal justice system has "the potential for far-reaching impact as a demand-reduction program, a supply reduction program (because it removes some retail dealers), and a crime-control program." This initiative in turn affects both property crime by users, and violence that is related to the drug traffickers by shrinking volume.

Advocates of this initiative assert that using the criminal justice system to reduce drug demand will accomplish more than any other level of drug law enforcement to break up open drug markets: a national program could reasonably be expected to reduce effective cocaine and heroin demand by 40 percent. Reduced demand means less revenue for drug dealers, which in turn means fewer guns, fewer shootings, less distribution of neighborhood life, and fewer kids lured out of school or legitimate work into the flashy, but eventually disastrous, life of retail drug selling. Thus, this legislation would benefit all aspects of the community.

In the 1997 budget request, the Clinton administration is requesting \$42 million in grants to States to give drug tests to individuals in the criminal justice system. This initiative is modeled after the successful federal program.

I support the funds currently in the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations measure, and I intend to work with my colleagues to ensure that these funds are included in the final House-Senate conference agreement.

BIG BROTHERS-BIG SISTERS OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO

HON. RAY LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and commend the Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago. This organization is one of the most important charities serving the children of Chicago.

Congress has long been committed to Big Brothers-Big Sisters by providing needed funding and volunteer support. This support has been essential to the organization because Big Brothers-Big Sisters relies on significant support from individual donors, philanthropic organizations and the business community.

One important source of funding for the organization has been the Big Brothers-Big Sisters Pro-Celebrity Golf Classic. This golf tournament has raised over \$250,000 over the past 5 years and is exclusively supported by generous donations from individual donors and corporations.

I, therefore, ask that August 19, 1996 be proclaimed as the Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago Day, and I urge all citizens to recognize this organization for the many contributions it has made to provide services to needy children.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—
PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago is one of the most important charities serving the children of Chicago; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has been committed to Big Brothers-Big Sisters by providing needed funding and volunteer support; and

Whereas, Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago cannot adequately serve the needs of children without significant support from individual donors, philanthropic organizations and the business community; and

Whereas, the Big Brothers-Big Sisters Pro-Celebrity Golf Classic is an important source of funding for the agency having raised over \$250,000 for the agency over the past five (5) years and is exclusively supported by generous donations from individual donors and corporations;

Now, Therefore, the Congress of the United States, do hereby proclaim August 19, 1996, to be Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago Day, and urge all citizens to recognize this organization for the many contributions it has made to provide services to needy children.

Dated this 24th day of July 1996.

ARDSLEY FIRE DEPARTMENT, CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the Ardsley Fire Department of the Village of Ardsley, NY, on the occasion of its centennial celebration.

The Ardsley Hose Company No. 1 was officially organized on January 25, 1896, eleven days after the Village of Ardsley was incorporated. The organization of the Fire Department was a motivating force behind the inception of the village. Since this time, the Fire Department has grown tremendously. In 1952, the Ardsley Hose Company No. 1 became Ardsley Engine Company No. 1 with full department status in the New York State Fire Service. However, despite its growth, it has remained a focal point in the Village of Ardsley.

The Ardsley Fire Department has a tremendous history of dedicated service to its community. Today's members are made up of people from all occupations such as plumbers, carpenters, mechanics, career firefighters, dentists, and lawyers. These men and women dedicate their lives to the protection of their neighbors. Through their efforts, they make their community a better, safer place.

Mr. Speaker, for the past century, the Ardsley Fire Department has been an integral part of the Village of Ardsley. I commend and thank them for their selfless acts and steadfast commitment to the citizens of Ardsley. I am grateful that I have this opportunity to honor the Ardsley Fire Department on the occasion of their centennial celebration.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TEENAGE PREGNANCY REDUCTION ACT OF 1996

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the Teenage Preg-

nancy Reduction Act of 1996. This legislation is an important commitment on the part of Congress to give local communities the resources they need to operate effective teenage pregnancy programs.

More specifically, the bill authorizes \$10.5 million in total over 3 years—fiscal year 1997 thru fiscal year 1999—for HHS to conduct a study of effective teen pregnancy prevention programs, with an emphasis on determining the factors contributing to the effectiveness of the programs, and methods for replicating the programs in other locations.

It also authorizes the creation of an information clearinghouse to collect, maintain, and disseminate information on prevention programs; to develop networks of prevention programs; to provide technical assistance and to encourage public media campaigns regarding pregnancy in teenagers.

Finally, it authorizes \$10 million in total over 3 years—fiscal year 2000 thru fiscal year 2003—for one-time incentive grants for programs which are found to be effective under HHS's study described earlier, to assist them with the expenses of operating the program.

Helping our communities prevent teenage pregnancy is an important mission. The United States has the highest teenage birth rate of industrialized countries, which has far reaching consequences for our Nation's teenager mothers and their children.

Unmarried teenagers who become pregnant face severe emotional, physical, and financial difficulties. The children born to unmarried teenagers will struggle to fulfill the promise given to all human life, and many of them simply will not succeed. Many of them will remain trapped in a cycle of poverty, and unfortunately may become part of our criminal justice system.

How bad is the problem? In 1960, 15 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. In 1970, 30 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. In 1980, 48 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. In 1990, 68 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. In 1993, 72 percent of all teen births were out of wedlock.

Why do we care about this? For the simple reason that beyond the statistics, this trend has devastating consequences for the young women who became unwed teen parents, and for the children born to them.

A recently released report, Kids Having Kids, by the Robin Hood Foundation quantified some of these consequences. Compared to those who delay childbearing until they are 20 or 21, adolescent mothers: Spend 57 percent more time as single parents in their first 13 years; are 50 percent more likely to depend on welfare; are 50 percent less likely to complete high school; and are 24 percent more likely to have more children.

Children of adolescents—compared to children of 20 and 21 year olds—are more likely to be born prematurely and 50 percent likely to be low-birth weight babies or less than 5½ pounds—meaning an increased likelihood of infant death, mental retardation, or illness, dyslexia, hyperactivity, among others.

However can we make a difference? By working in partnership with communities. At the national level, we need to take a clear stand against teenage pregnancy and foster a national discussion—involving national leaders, respected organizations, the media, and States about how religion, culture, and public values influence both teen pregnancy and responses to it. The Congressional Advisory